

REM

REMONSTRANCE, *n. f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrare*.]
 1. Show; discovery. Not in use. *Smith*.
 You may marvel, why I would not rather
 Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power,
 Than let him be so lost. *Shakef. Meaf. for Meaf.*
 2. Strong representation.
 The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also
 give them power of confirming it unto others, either with
 miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible remon-
 strance of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.*
 A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance,
 in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to
 take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of
 bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addifon's Spectator.*
 Impertunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer
 him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. *Rogers.*
TO REMONSTRATE, *v. n.* [*remonstrare*, Lat. *remonstrare*,
 Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on
 any side in strong terms.
REMORA, *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. A let or obstacle.
 2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards
 their passage through the water.
 Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach
 and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
 The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his
 body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to
 the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his
 chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and
 produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great
 number of little prickles. *Grew.*
TO REMORATE, *v. a.* [*remorare*, Latin.] To hinder; to
 delay. *Diſt.*
REMORSE, *n. f.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]
 1. Pain of guilt.
 Not that he believed they could be restrained from that
 impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had
 not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*
 2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.
 Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for remorse
 of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*
 Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
 To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
 Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange;
 Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakef. Mer. of Ven.*
 The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse
 as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakef.*
 Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
 To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*
REMORSEFUL, *adj.* [*remorsus* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate.
 O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
 Valiant and wife, remorseful well accomplish'd. *Shakef.*
 Love, that comes too late,
 Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
 To the great tender turns a frowe offence. *Shakef.*
 The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
 Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
REMORSELESS, *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Unpitiful; cruel; savage.
 Where were the nymphs, when the remorseless deep
 Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*
 O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a finner,
 when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when
 he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his re-
 morseless adversaries. *South's Sermons.*
REMOTE, *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]
 1. Distant; not immediate.
 In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and
 even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*
 2. Distant; not at hand.
 3. Removed far off; placed not near.
 Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either
 amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform
 idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*
 In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
 Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Granville.*
 4. Foreign.
 5. Distant; not closely connected.
 An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest
 cause. *Glanvill.*
 Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate
 ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones. *Locke.*
 6. Alien; not agreeing.
 All those propositions, how remote soever from reason, are
 so faced, that men will sooner part with their lives, than
 suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*
 7. Abstracted.
REMOTELY, *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.
 It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inha-
 bited, at least not remotely planted before the flood. *Brown.*
 Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely al-
 lied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid, Dry-

REM

While the fainting Dutch remotely fire to point him T
 In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile, *Smith*.
REMOVEDNESS, *n. f.* [*from remote*.] State of being remote;
 distance; not nearness.
 The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of
 our removedness appear extremely little. *Boyle.*
 Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-
 part, and has reserved his greater light for removedness and the
 back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*
 If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their re-
 movedness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*
 His obscurities generally arise from the removedness of the
 customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addifon.*
REMOVAL, *n. f.* [*from removere*, Lat.] The act of remov-
 ing; the state of being removed to distance.
 All this safety were removal, and thy defence absence. *Sha.*
 This act persuades me,
 'Tis the removal of the duke and her. *Shakef.*
 The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illa-
 tion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to con-
 clude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of
 the consequent, or from the removal of the consequent to
 the removal of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
REMOVABLE, *adj.* [*from remove*.] Such as may be removed.
 The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that
 they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own in-
 capacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bi-
 shop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*
 In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure
 of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
REMOVABLE, *n. f.* [*from remove*.]
 1. The act of putting out of any place.
 By which removal of one extremity with another, the
 world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere
 exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of putting away.
 The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by
 active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be
 taken away by violence. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Diminution from a post.
 If the removal of these persons from their posts has pro-
 duced such popular commotions, the continuance of them
 might have produced something more fatal. *Addifon.*
 Whether his removal was caused by his own fears or other
 men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body
 of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of go-
 vernment they pleased. *Swift.*
 4. The state of being removed.
 The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a
 removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*
TO REMOVE, *v. a.* [*removere*, Lat. *removere*, Fr.]
 1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
 Good God remove
 The means that makes us strangers! *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 He removeth away the speech of the trully, and taketh
 away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 20.*
 Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the
 blow. *Pſalm xxxix. 13.*
 So would he have removed thee out of the straight into a
 broad place. *Job xxxvi. 16.*
 He longer in this paradise dwell
 Permits not; to remove thee I am come,
 And send thee from the garden forth to till
 The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea
 to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*
 You, who fill the blissful seats above
 Let kings no more with gentle mercy fway,
 But every monarch be the scourge of God,
 If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove,
 Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 2. To place at a distance.
 They are farther removed from a tide to be innate, and the
 doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is
 stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*
TO REMOVE, *v. n.*
 1. To change place.
 2. To go from one place to another.
 A short exile must for show precede;
 The term expir'd, from Candia they remove,
 And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*
 How oft from pomp and state did I remove
 To feed despair. *Prior.*
REMOVE, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Change of place.
 2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.
 What is early received in any considerable strength of im-
 press, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of diffi-
 cult remove.

REM

3. Translation of one to the place of another.
 Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
 Hold, take you this, my sweets, and give me thine;
 So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:
 And change your favours too; so shall your loves
 Woo contrary deceiv'd by these removers. *Shakef.*
 4. State of being removed.
 This place should be both school and university, not need-
 ing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*
 He that considers how little our constitution can bear a
 remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we
 breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has
 suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one
 to another. *Locke.*
 5. Act of moving a cheffman or draught.
 6. Departure; act of going away.
 So look'd Astrea, her remove design'd,
 On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*
 7. The act of changing place.
 Let him, upon his removes from one place to another, pro-
 cure recommendation to some person of quality residing in
 the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.*
 8. A stop in the scale of gradation.
 In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the
 descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that
 in each remove differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*
 A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator, and ought
 to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addifon.*
 9. A small distance.
 The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal
 in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circum-
 stances, of but a very small remove one from another. *Rogers.*
 10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
 His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.*
REMOVED, *particp. adj.* [*from remove*.] Remote; separate
 from others.
 Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in
 so removed a dwelling. *Shakef. As You Like it.*
REMOVEDNESS, *n. f.* [*from removed*.] The state of being
 removed; remoteness.
 I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-
 movedness. *Shakef.*
REMOVED, *n. f.* [*from remove*.] One that removes.
 The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust
 judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth
 amiss. *Bacon.*
 Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover, but the
 exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*
TO REMOUNT, *v. n.* [*remounter*, Fr.] To mount again.
 Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two
 His rival's head. *Dryden.*
 The rest remounts with the ascending vapours, or is washed
 down into rivers, and transmitteth into the sea. *Woodward.*
REMUNERABLE, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Rewardable.
TO REMUNERATE, *v. a.* [*remunerare*, Lat. *remunerare*, Fr.]
 To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.
 Is he not then beholden to the man,
 That brought her for this high good turn to far?
 Yes; and will nobly remunerate. *Shakef. Titus Andronic.*
 Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had
 received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and
 because he could not remunerate them with any general par-
 don, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*
 In another parable, he represents the great beneficence of
 wherewith the Lord shall remunerate the faithful servant. *Boyle.*
REMUNERATION, *n. f.* [*remuneratio*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.]
 Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.
 Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there
 is remuneration; for the best ward of mine honour is reward-
 ing my dependants. *Shakef. Love's Labour Lost.*
 He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the
 last remunerations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the
 church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed
 without any prospect of an evil remuneration. *Ayliffe.*
REMUNERATIVE, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Exercised in giving
 rewards.
 The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the
 attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of
 his punitive and remunerative justice. *Boyle.*
TO REMURMUR, *v. a.* [*re and murmur*.] To utter back in
 murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
 Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
 And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
 The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,
 Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope.*
TO REMURMUR, *v. n.* [*remurmure*, Lat.] To murmur back;
 to echo a low hoarse sound.
 Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
 With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
 The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,
 And echoes to th' Athenian floors rebound. *Dryden.*

REN

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
 In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*
RENARD, *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in
 fable.
 Before the break of day,
 Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*
RENA'CENT, *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising
 again into being.
RENA'SCIBLE, *adj.* [*renascibilis*, Lat.] Possible to be produced
 again.
TO RENA'VIGATE, [*re and navigare*.] To fail again.
RENCOUNTER, *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
 1. Clash; collision.
 You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by
 rubbing, as that the rencounter of any bodies should awaken
 them into perception. *Collier.*
 2. Personal opposition.
 Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech,
 that has a relation to the rencounter. *Addifon.*
 So when the trumpet founding gives the sign,
 The jutting chiefs in rude rencounter join;
 So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;
 Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.*
 3. Loose or casual engagement.
 The confederates should turn to their advantage their appa-
 rent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number
 the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addifon.*
 4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
TO RENCOUNTER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
 1. To clash; to collide.
 2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
 3. To skirmish with another.
 4. To fight hand to hand.
TO REND, *v. a.* [*pret. and pret. pass. rent*.] [*rentan*, Saxon.]
 To tear with violence; to lacerate.
 Will you hence
 Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend
 Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
 What they are used to bear. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
 He rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, and he had no-
 thing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.*
 I will not rend away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to
 thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.*
 By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent,
 So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*
 What you command me to relate,
 Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
 An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.*
 Look round to see
 The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
 Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æneis.*
 Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was
 shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects,
 that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by
 rending a settled empire into a multitude of little govern-
 ments. *Locke.*
 When its way th' impetuous passion found,
 I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
RENDER, *n. f.* [*from rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.
TO RENDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
 1. To return; to pay back.
 What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Pſ.*
 They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Pſ. xxxviii.*
 Will ye render me a recompense?
 Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and
 see there God, the righteous judge, ready to render every man
 according to his deeds. *Locke.*
 2. To restore; to give back.
 Hither the seas at stated times resort,
 And shove the laden vessels into port;
 Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
 And render back their cargo to the main. *Addifon.*
 3. To give upon demand.
 The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men
 that can render a reason. *Proverbs xxvi. 16.*
 4. To invest with qualities; to make.
 Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is
 no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the
 issue. *South's Sermons.*
 Love
 Can answer love, and render bliss secure, *Thomson.*
 5. To represent; to exhibit.
 I heard him speak of that same brother,
 And he did render him the most unnatural
 That liv'd amongst men. *Shakef.*
 6. To translate.
 Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly ren-
 dered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 He has a clearer idea of strigil and fistrum, a curry-comb
 and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render
 them by. *Locke.*
 He